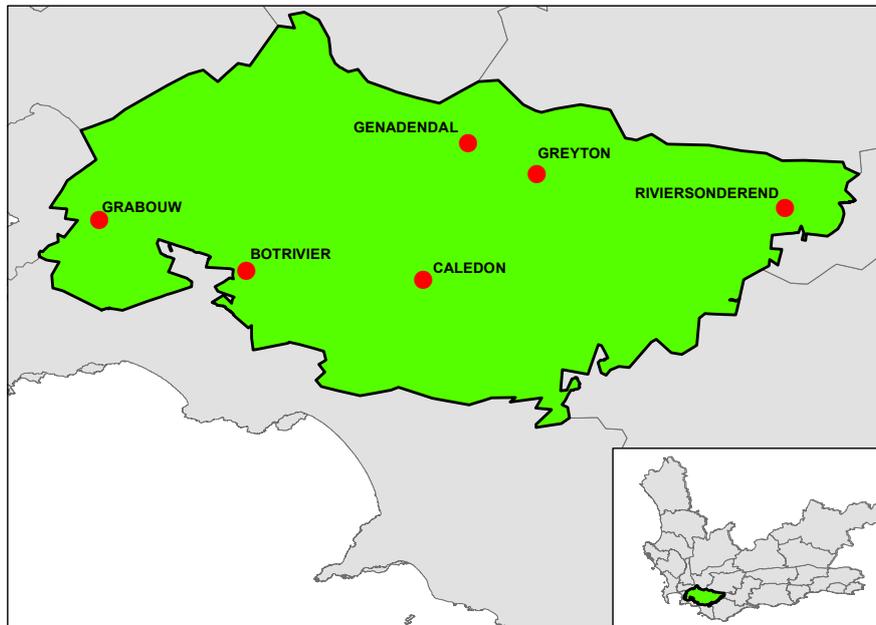


## MUNICIPAL PROFILE

# Theewaterskloof Municipality

Theewaterskloof municipality is the largest local authority in the Overberg district with an area of approximately 3231km<sup>2</sup> and housing 13 wards, embracing the City of Cape Town on its western boundary and sharing the eastern coastline with the Overstrand municipality. It is the most populous municipality in the Overberg district with 42% of the total district population (Overberg Regional Development Profile 2013). Theewaterskloof municipality can be categorised as a rural area with open spaces and farming activities, which is indicated by areas occupied by agriculture, small holdings and other land uses. The IDP envisions Theewaterskloof municipality “to ensure and preserve the heritage and natural resources within the region, create and develop a safe, healthy, crime free, economically stable and viable environment for all.”

## CONTEXTUAL MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



## SETTLEMENT CATEGORISATIONS AND SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

| SETTLEMENT      | CATEGORY          |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Darkside        | <b>C</b>          |
| New France      | <b>A &amp; C</b>  |
| Beverly Hills   | <b>C</b>          |
| Berg en Dal     | <b>A &amp; B1</b> |
| Enkanini        | <b>C</b>          |
| Goniwe Park     | <b>A &amp; B1</b> |
| Hillside        | <b>A</b>          |
| Iraq            | <b>A</b>          |
| Joe Slovo       | <b>A</b>          |
| Lower West Side | <b>C</b>          |

| SETTLEMENT     | CATEGORY          |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Marikana       | <b>A</b>          |
| Poekom         | <b>A &amp; B1</b> |
| Protea Heights | <b>A &amp; B1</b> |
| Reimvasmaak    | <b>A &amp; B1</b> |
| Slangpark      | <b>C</b>          |
| West Side 1    | <b>A &amp; B1</b> |
| Zola           | <b>A</b>          |
| Waterworks     | <b>A &amp; C</b>  |
| Side Saviwe    |                   |

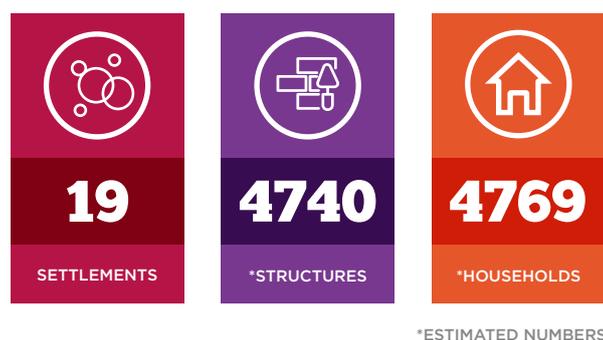
## INTRODUCTION

The information in this municipal profile provides an overview of the informal settlements that form part of the municipal area. The settlements profiled were **Darkside, New France, Beverly Hills, Berg en Dal, Enkanini, Goniwe Park, Hillside, Iraq, Joe Slovo, Lower West Side, Marikana, Poekom, Protea Heights, Riemvasmaak, Slangpark, West Side 1, Zola, Waaterworks and Side Saviwe.**

Riemvasmaak is the largest informal settlement with 739 households while Side Saviwe is the smallest with only 29 households. The average settlement size is 251 households. Most settlements have access to educational and health facilities. All

settlements are equipped with toilets and taps except Enkanini and Lower West Side. Larger settlements, however, experience shortfalls in the number of units provided.

## DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY



## 85.66 Units/Ha

The average density of settlements in Theewaterskloof municipality is 85.66 Units/Ha. Based on the density range used, the aggregated settlement density can be described as high density. Upon closer examination, it becomes apparent that 31% of the settlements (6 settlements) have a density that is higher than 75 Units/Ha. Two have extremely high densities (Enkanini 374 Units/Ha, Slangpark 163 Units/Ha). It must be noted that densities provided in NUSP reports are reflected as units per hectare which can lead to a higher density gradient in settlements in which households own more than one structure.

## PLANNING OVERVIEW

Land ownership should not be a major obstacle for in situ upgrading since all settlements are located on publicly owned land. Hillside and Marikana are the only settlements scheduled for in situ upgrading that are located on national land. In this case the municipality will need to negotiate with the appropriate department for the land to be transferred to the municipality.

89% (17 settlements) are located on land zoned for a specific use and only 11% (2 settlements) are in land zoned as undetermined. Zoning includes: agriculture, residential, public open space and authority. 95% (18 settlements) are located within the current urban edge and only 5% (Protea Heights) is located outside the urban edge.



### Private land (ESTA issues - possible expropriation/land reform or eviction)

Private land ownership is not an issue in the targeted settlements since all are located on public land. 79% (15 settlements) are owned by the municipality and 21% (4 settlements) are located on national land.

### Relocation

30% (5 settlements - Darkside, Beverly Hills, Enkanini, Lower West Side and Slangpark) have been scheduled for relocation in the NUSP reports. The reasons for relocation are diverse and include flood lines, rocky ground and slopes. In addition, there are two settlements (10% - New France and Waterworks) that will require a portion of the settlement to be relocated to ensure healthy densities in the safe portions of the settlement.

## BASIC SERVICE PROVISIONS

### Service Assessment

Only 16% (3 settlements - Lower West Side, Marikana and Poekom) are located in areas that currently have available sewer, water, electricity and storm water capacity. This lack of bulk infrastructure capacity will mean extra costs in developing most of these settlements. The remaining 84% require increased capacity in at least one type of bulk infrastructure. Enkanini and Lower West Side settlements have no toilets or taps.

### INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Bulk infrastructure

79% (15 settlements) are located in an area with available sewer bulk capacity, 95% (18 settlements) in an area with available water bulk capacity, 74% (14 settlements) in an area with available electricity bulk capacity and 21% (4 settlements) in an area with available storm water bulk capacity. 16% (3 settlements - Lower West Side, Marikana and Poekom) are located in areas with an available bulk sewer, water, electricity and storm water capacity for settlement upgrading.

### WATER

#### Water shortfall

74% (14 settlements) are equipped with communal standpipes. 5% (1 settlement) has communal and some individual stand pipes and 10% (2 settlements) are equipped with only individual standpipes. 10% (2 settlements - Enkanini and Lower West Side) have no water. Water is a major challenge since only 16% (3 settlements) meet the national standard (1 tap for every 10 households). Most settlements (58% - 11 settlements) are experiencing water shortfalls. The non serviced settlements (10%) should be added to these. In total 68% of the settlements do not meet the national standard. There is no data for the other 16% (3 settlements). The highest shortfalls occur in the largest settlements including 47 taps needed in Riemvasmaak, 38 in Enkanini, 29 in New France and 28 in Goniwe Park. The average shortfall is 22 taps. The municipality should install a total of 116 taps.

### WASTE

#### Access to waste management

Solid waste is collected from all the informal settlements on a weekly (85% - 16 settlements) or bi-weekly (10% - 2 settlements) basis. Black bags are provided in 59% (11 settlements). There is no data for Iraq (5%).

There are another 37% (7 settlements) that face sanitation shortages and 58% (11 settlements) that face water shortages. A total of 202 toilets and 116 taps are required to meet minimum standards in the profiled settlements. Solid waste is collected from all settlements. 21% (4 settlements - Darkside, Beverly Hills, Hillside and Iraq) require road access as there is currently no vehicular access.

### SANITATION

#### Sanitation shortfall

68% (13 settlements) have been equipped with flush toilets, 5% (1 settlement) with communal toilets and 5% (1 settlement) with VIP and chemical toilets while 10% (2 settlements - Lower West Side and Enkanini) have no toilets. There is no data for 5% (1 settlement - Iraq). According to the national minimum ratio of 1 toilet per every 5 households, 37% (9 settlements) meet the minimum standard while 37% (7 settlements) are underserved. The non-serviced 10% (2 settlements) should be added to this, which amounts to a total of 47% of settlements that are below standard. There is no data for the outstanding 16% (3 settlements). The highest shortfalls are in the largest settlements including 70 toilets in New France, 45 toilets in Beverly Hills and 45 in Marikana. Enkanini and Lower West Side would require the installation of 75 and 41 toilets respectively. The average shortfall is 40 toilets. A total of 202 toilets should be installed in the municipality.

### ELECTRICITY

#### Electricity

58% of the settlements have access to electricity through pre-paid and/or illegal connections while the remaining 42% have no electricity. In 26% (5 settlements). Some units are formally connected through prepaid electricity meters, 4 settlements have some illegal connections. 32% (6 settlements) only have illegal connections.

### ROADS

#### Roads

In 21 % (4 settlements - Darkside, Beverly Hills, Hillside and Iraq) there is no access road to the settlement, making accessibility a major issue for regular and emergency vehicles. 37% (7 settlements) also have problems reaching all units in the settlement because of the settlement's unplanned nature. 47% (9 settlements) have gravel roads inside the settlement, 37% (7 settlements) have dirt paths and 5% (1 settlement) have tarred roads. There is no data for 10% (2 settlements).

## ACCESS TO AMENITIES

The majority of settlements have good access to educational facilities however access to health facilities is fairly poor with only 10% (2 settlements) being located within a 5km radius to a hospital. Joe Slovo has very poor access to educational- and especially health facilities.

### Access to educational amenities

All settlements have good access to educational facilities with 100% (19 settlements) within a 5km radius to primary school and pre-school facilities. 95% (18 settlements) are also within a 5km radius to secondary school facilities. Only Joe Slovo has no access to secondary school facilities within a 5km radius.



### Access to health facilities

Access to health facilities is fairly poor with 89% (17 settlements) within a 5km radius to a clinic but only 10% (2 settlements) within a 5km radius to a hospital. Joe Slovo has no clinic or hospital within a 5km radius.



## SUMMARY

According to the consultant writing the NUSP reports, **12 of the informal settlements** examined in Theewaterskloof municipality are suitable for **in situ upgrading**. Two of those settlements will need **partial relocation** to ensure healthy densities within the safe portions of the settlement. The municipality will need to

**negotiate land transfer** for Hillside and Marikana settlements with the national government. 5 settlements have been earmarked for **relocation**. This is based on **safety reasons** (risk of flooding, steep slopes) and **rocky land** that would make the development of the area too expensive.